

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR  
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## F A X MESSAGE

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To: U.S. DEPT OF LABOR'S OFFICE OF CHILD LABOR, FORCE LABOR & HUMAN TRAFFICKING FAX 202- 693-4830  
(Attn:) Ms. Tina Mccarter/Leyla Strotkamp  
From: Kyaw Win Fax: (202) 332-4351  
Subject: Information on "Child Labor"  
Date: April 20, 2010  
Pages: 4 , including this cover sheet.

Please see attached letter.

Thank very much.



EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF MYANMAR  
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April 20, 2010


Kevin Willcutts  
Deputy Director  
Office of Child Labor, Forced Labor and Human Trafficking  
Bureau of International Labor Affairs  
Washington, DC 20210

Dear Mr. Kevin Willcutts,

With reference to your letter of March 4, 2010, requesting for information on "Child Labor, Forced Labor, and Forced or Indentured Child Labor in the Production of Goods in Foreign Countries and Efforts by Certain Countries to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labor", please find attached a copy of the reply from the Ministry of Labor, Union of Myanmar.

We would like to apologize for the delay response due to a week long holiday in Myanmar to celebrate Myanmar New Year festival in second and third week of April.

Sincerely,



Kyaw Win  
Minister Counselor  
Embassy of the Union of Myanmar  
Washington D.C

## Myanmar Information which can be put in report published by the U.S Department of Labour

The children in Myanmar have been given protection and care by enacting the Child Law after ratifying the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Every Child has the right to engage in work in accordance with law and of his own volition, and the Ministry of Labour gives protections and safeguards in accordance with law to ensure safety of working children at the place of work and prevention of infringement and loss of their rights.

In Myanmar, there are some existing labour laws such as the Factories Acts, 1951, the Oilfields (labour and welfare) Act, 1951 and the Shops and Establishments Act, 1951 to administer the matters on working children.

According to these laws, it is strictly prohibited from employing the children younger than 13 at the factories and establishments. It is also directed to employ only those who attained the age of 18 and above at the factories.

The Officials of the Ministry of Labour make regular inspection to ensure that the employers have to follow the provisions of the existing labour laws by paying field trips to the workplace.

The Ministry of Labour in collaboration with the UNICEF held two workshops on the protection of working children in Yangon and Mandalay in order to systematically undertake the protection of working children in accordance with international standards, and one short-term training course on the protection of working children was conducted in Yangon in 2007.

Moreover, any complaint regarding the violations of some provisions related to the protection of working children under the existing labour laws can be made to the Department of Labour, the Factories and General Labour Laws Inspection Department or the Township Workers' Supervisory Committee organized in respective townships of the country, as well as to the Child Rights Committee organized in every townships, districts, states and divisions respectively.

At the present situation, only those who attained the age of 18 and above shall be appointed at the public factories and establishments of Myanmar with medical certificate. Similarly, children are not allowed to employ at the private factories and establishments in the industrial zones. Therefore,

an ILO Liaison Officer under 2002 Understanding. And also the Supplementary Understanding allows the complainants make the complaints of forced labour directly to the ILO Liaison Officer. It has been implemented with the mutual agreement of Myanmar and ILO since 26 February 2007.

There have been no complaints about the use of forced labour and child labour at the various factories and establishments since 2007 when Supplementary Understanding was started to be implemented.

In light of the above mentioned facts, it is obviously seen that there is no production of goods by using forced labour, and the Ministry of Labour has been administering and supervising to maintain this condition.

Based on the actual situation, we would like to make our sound commitment that no-goods are produced by using forced labour or child labour in violation of international laws and domestic Laws.